## THE DAILY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1902.

Telephone Calls (Old and New), Business Office .... 238 | Editorial Rooms .... 86

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS. Daily, Sunday included, 50 cents per month. Daily, without Sunday, 40 cents per month. Sunday, without daily, \$2.60 per year. Single copies: Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents. BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

Dally, per week, 10 cents. Daily, Sunday included, per week, 15 cents. Sunday, per issue, 5 cents.

BY MAIL PREPAID. Daily edition, one year,

Daily and Sunday, per year.

Sunday only, one year ..

Ind., postoffice.

REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS. Weekly Edition.

.60 cents One copy, one year .... Five cents per month for periods less than a year. No subscription taken for less than three REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS.

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscription to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page

or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp; on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper a 2cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates. All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless postage is inclosed for that purpose. Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis,

# The INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House. CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217

Dearborn street, Auditorium Annex Hotel, Dearborn Station News Stand. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets; Louisville Book Co., 254 Fourth avenue, and Blaufeld Bros., 442 West Market street.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Fairfax Hotel, Willard Hotel.

DENVER, Col.-Louthian & Jackson, Fifteenth and Lawrence streets.

DAYTON, O .- J. V. Wilkie, 39 South Jeffers

COLUMBUS, O.-Viaduct News Stand, 384 High

### Let The Journal Follow You.

Are you going away for the summer? If so, you will want to keep in touch with home. The simplest and best way to do this while absent is to have The Journal to follow you by mail. Leave your order for the paper before starting. The address will be changed as often as desired.

King Edward speaks of "my people" with all the assurance of a representative in Congress from a State where the vote

In the speeches of Mr. Bryan and his friends the crime of 1902, which is ignoring the Kansas City platform, can take the place of the crime of 1873.

A few days ago the anti-Bryan Democrats started the story that he would accept the nomination in 1904 if tendered him, but, seeing it, Mr. Bryan himself declared that he would not accept the honor. He ought

If, as General Coburn says, there are bridges needed in the southeast portion of the city for the convenience of the people their construction should take precedence of boulevards.

All the Republicans in Alabama have got together and will nominate a state ticket composed of business men. Heretofore there have been two Republican parties without a ticket.

Senator Hanna should not venture or jokes over in Ohio. Ohioans have no sense of humor, or they would have known that he was not in earnest when he said they must elect some one else to the Senate.

Speaking of the tariff in Vermont Secretary of the Treasury Shaw said: "The Republican party never attempts to defend a schedule, but does defend the protective principle"-a definition which will please Republicans and many who are not.

In 1892 Mr. Cleveland was elected President and his party had forty-one majority in the House. In 1894 the Republicans swept son-Gorman tariff was.

The Oxnard organ in St. Louis alludes to all the more prominent Republican papers which have indorsed the Iowa platform relating to tariff schedules as "the corporal's guard of tariff smasners." A little modesty would befit a paper claiming to be Republican in a hopelessly Democratic State, But Mr. Oxnard excelled in the argument of epithet.

This is the day set for King Edward's coronation, and it is not too much to say that there is a universal wish that the event shall take place this time as planned. and that he shall suffer no ill from the necessary exertions of the protracted ceremonies. There is a very kindly feeling toward his Majesty in this country, and a mechanical skill. It was the first exhibition | that he is the whole of it and feels very sincere hope that he will meet with no of the products of the labor, enterprise and

further ill-fortune.

If beef were not higher in London than in New York, if Canada did not find a quick on the eve of a Presidential election, the market for all its cattle in England, and if Great Britain had not ceased to import | ment of the cause of agriculture and the South American cattle both because of their inferior quality and the disease which prevails among them, there might be a basis for the statement that the tariff on beef makes it higher in this country. The fact that at the present high prices beef is being exported from this country to England is ample refutation of the assumption that the prices of meat here are affected by

Sheriff Pearson, who was elected to enforce the prohibitory law in Portland, Me., is dead. He was well along in years, and the work which he undertook was a heavier burden than he could carry, particularly after two of his subordinates proved to be bribe-takers. He stopped the open sale of liquors and drove the dealers to all sorts of devices to elude his vigilance, indicating a dogged perseverance in violating the law. In this connection it should be remembered that in this country every law can be enforced just so far as public sentiment demands enforcement, and no

telling a gathering of school teachers that | Muir, on wool coverlet, \$1; Harrison Hall, | American exports to the island that the boys and girls of fourteen to nineteen on spinning-wheel, \$1; J. C. Herbert, on volume will be materially decreased. A ! sedeas.

them to acquire fluency. When their emo- Bruner, on calfskin boots, \$3; Thomas slowly and they lack the power of ex- Frances Brenneman, on flannel, rag carpet, and make a small vocabulary go a long stockings, socks and thread, \$6. way, and should be allowed to do so. Later ers may say to prevent.

#### THE BANK'S PART OF THE WORLD'S WORK.

Most people will admit that the railroad and the bank are two of the most important agencies in facilitating and developing the business and industries of the country, yet the haranguing demagogue has so thoroughly done his work that in the country at large both are under the suspicion of many people. This is particularly the case with the bank. In some instances the hostility may be due to the failure of many persons to obtain credit at the banks; still the prejudice extends beyond the class of men whose paper is refused by the banks. This prejudice is less general than it was years ago, and is now rather against the bank as a national institution.

Last week the clearings of the banks of the country were \$2,232,538,568, or an amount equal to the entire currency of the country. The average clearings of the banks the first week in January and last week were \$2,165,000,000 in round numbers. suming that that amount is the weekly average for the year, the amount of bank paper passing through the clearing houses of the country the present year will be \$112,000,000,000. These are large figures, but they do not represent the whole of the exchanges of the representatives of money made through the banks. As no actual money passes through the clearing houses, banks make available to the business of the country. To effect this exchange and cancellation of bank paper by the clearing houses requires comparatively a very small amount of real money. Last week \$10,161,000 of bank paper passed through the clearing house in this city; this was canceled, so to speak, by the transfer from the debtor banks to the creditor banks of not over \$100,000 legal tender money. Indeed, it may be effected without the use of a dollar of cash. The point it is desired to make and emphasize is that without the banks this vast amount of credit money, composed of the checks and drafts passing between business men, could have no existence. So it may be said that the banks make possible the vast amount of credit money with which the enormous trade and dustry of the country is carried on. A few years ago it was shown that only about 8 per cent. of the payments made in the country were made in actual money.

The other function of the bank is the receiving of deposits. It is the agency by which the bulk of money is put where it can be made available to the business of the country. Very few men handling much money now keep it about them, but take it to a bank both for safety and convenlence. To-day the roll of bills in the possession of a man is not accepted as an evidence of opulence, but of carelessness. But for the bank millions of money in a country like Indiana would be hoarded by individuals as so much dead property, which is not held in amounts sufficiently large to make the loans required by an extensive business. If the larger of the hoardings are loaned at all it is to individuals in small amounts, and at a high rate of interest. The bank, by collecting and loaning the money of individuals, has been the main agency in reducing the rates of interest 50 per cent, during the past twenty-five years, and not the increase of

the volume of actual money. It is not the purpose of these observations to present the banker in the attitude of a philanthropist, or to say that he is impelled to engage in the banking business by the single purpose of benefiting his fellow-men. In regarding his own interests he is just like the rest of manthe country, carrying the House by sev- kind. It is, however, the present purpose enty-four majority. In 1894 Mr. Bryan and | to show that the bank is a most necessary his 16 to 1 were not an issue, but the Wil- | institution, and that no class of men contributes more to the world's work than bankers. Therefore, the element assalling bank and banker should be confined to the open-mouthed demagogue and his dupes, the very ignorant.

# THE STATE FAIR OF 1852.

In connection with the proposed celebration next month of the golden jubilee of the State fair, it is interesting to recall that Governor Joseph A. Wright, in his message to the "gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives," in January, 1853, made special mention of the first State fair. He said:

The first State fair was held at Indianapolls in the month of October, 1852. There was shown at the time a very interesting and large exhibition of fine stock, agricultural productions, farming implements, and skill of the people of Indiana. It is estimany of whom were visitors from other States, were in attendance; and, although prevailing subjects of interest among the nultitude were connected with the advanceencouragement of the various branches of useful labor. \* \* \* Three sessions have since the passage of the act under which it was organized; and, after paying all ex-This sum will be reserved, to be paid out in

premiums at the State fair, to be held some

time in the course of the present year.

including premium cups, as shown by re- have the means. There are factories in port of the treasurer of the State Board of every State that would be benefited by a convicted Toombs of one of the most hor-Agriculture, R. Mayhew, were \$4,971.77. reciprocal treaty with Cuba. A treaty Money premiums were paid to the amount affecting these great interests was defeated steamer and tried to force his way into the of \$1,026. Among the premiums, which by the representatives of 259,513 acres of numbered nearly 200, are listed various in- sugar beets. Thus for once was 259,513 started to comply Toombs strangled her, teresting matters of home and farm indus- acres more effective than 153,000,000. The try, many of which have become obsolete | nutmeg melon crop, by official statistics, under the march of modern invention. For is greater than the beet crop. Neverthe-"Duguerrean art" G. L. Ferris received a less, the 259,513 acres towered over every premium of \$2; on the spinning-wheel, Jo- other interest, defeating a treaty that seph Stoops, \$1; Sarah McKee, on knit stock- would have aided Cuba immensely, made Prof. G. Stanley Hall, an authority of ings, cotton, \$2; Benom Newby, on plowing, its people friendly and prevented a tariff high rank in educational circles, has been \$10; John Davis, on hand loom, \$5; Robert | which will add so much to the cost of deliberation of only twenty minutes. One bishop of Canterbury as "the undoubted

need slang. "It keeps them from becom- candles, \$1; L. G. Collins, on rag carpet, \$2; ing tongue-bound," he says, "and aids Lavinia Vance, on wool carpet, \$3; Charles tional side is being developed speech comes Wood, on bedstead fastenings, \$1; Mrs. pression. Therefore they use catchwords stockings, and mittens, \$7; A. W. Webb, on

In Maine and New Hampshire, in North they begin to express themselves more Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennesfreely and easily, and are less dependent | see, exhibitions of the old home-woven loom on slang." This theory may be correct, and spinning-wheel products, rag carpet, but it looks very much as if Professor linen and wool fabrics are in progress. It Hall had thought best to bow to the in- | would be interesting if the golden jubilee of evitable and then invent an excuse for so Indiana's State fair, by offering special predoing; for it is certain that young people | mlums, could bring to the front such handwill use slang no matter what their teach- | iwork as may still be done in this pioneer State; or, as in other States, inaugurate a revival of the beautiful pioneer arts, spinning and weaving.

AN EFFECTIVE INJUNCTION. President Stickney, of the Great Western Railroad Company, has been making some interesting statements in the Chicago Tribune regarding the rebates which railroads made to meat packers for years prior to last March. Before the payment of rebates was enjoined by the United States courts upon the petition of the United States, it was the custom of railway companies "to bill packing-house products at the published rates, afterwards making settlement by paying back to the packers from 25 to 50 per cent. of the money collected." In view of this statement it is no wonder that small packers, or even large ones, could not remain in the business when they could not get such terms from the railroads. The Standard Oil Company enjoyed like favors, which has been denied by the officers, but which it is asserted

was the case for many years. There has been a change since the United States courts enjoined the giving of rebates, for, whatever else such corporations may dare do, they deem it prudent not to trifle with the federal courts. On this point Mr. Stickney says: "As soon as the injunction was granted by the court it was evident to both parties that the old method of making rates must be permanently abandonedtablished." Thus is the wisdom of the course pursued by the administration vindicated in spite of the hostile criticisms of those able men who declared that the proper course to pursue was to bring a criminal suit against the violators of the law. The injunction has ended a great injustice and broken up a favoritism that made competition impossible and established the monopoly of the packing com-

The different railroads shipping live stock and dressed meats are now changing rates, first to the advantage of stock shippers and then to the advantage of the Chicago packers, but there will be no more discrimina tions. The packers will have to pay as much as other shippers, and the end of the rebate system is the end of their monopoly. in- Now that the packers have no monopoly capital will be invested in the business, so that in as far as the high price of meats has been due to a monopoly it has had its day. This is one of the achievements of the Roosevelt administration.

## STATESMEN AND MARKETS.

President Hill, who has done so much for the Northwest by building the Great Northern Railway, in his late speech to the farmers of the State of Washington declared that "a statesman never made a market." Mr. Hill is not in full agreement with those who are in public authority because of their interference with his scheme to merge the Burlington, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, thus preventing the possibility of a competition that would cheapen rates. Consequently, he may be a little biased just now in regard to what he says about statesmen. While a statesman cannot create consumers he is in a position to help to open markets by legislative or executive action. The annexation of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines has increased our trade with those islands wonderfully. The reciprocity treaty which the Harrison administration negotiated with Spain, if it did not create a market, gave us one in Cuba. Our policy toward Japan and China has placed us in such friendly relations with both and has resulted in such treaties that we already have an advantage in trade with those countries. In fact, while statesmanship may not increase the population or the ratio of consumption, it can divert it to a people by a friendattitude. Again, one policy of legislation may curtail the home consumption and thus cripple the home market, which is the best in the world for any nation. Thus the announcement in 1892 that if the Republicans were beaten a revenue tariff would be enacted, and the subsequent enactment of a tariff which opened all of our industries except iron to the freer importation of merchandise, severely curtailed the home mar- found to be of value the matter of ownerket, while the change in the tariff policy under President McKinley secured the home markets to the home producer, expanding employment and advancing wages, thus increasing the ability of the people to purchase and consume. The latter may be said to have created a market. This was the re-

sult of statesmanship. Doubtless President Hill, who has done so much for the new Northwest, imagines much outraged because those who are mated that not less than 30,000 persons, called statesmen have interfered with his ing to Fitch there are Mausers and ammufar-reaching schemes which seek to destroy this large assemblage was drawn together | competition in transportation in a country larger than some empires.

Havana dispatches announce that the duties on the products of the American been held by the State Board of Agriculture | farm have been increased from 50 to 300 per cent. by the Cuban Congress. The duty penses, it has on hand a surplus of \$2,000. on poultry, pork, bacon, lard, cheese, wheat flour, beans, eggs, etc., has been doubled, and on corn it has been raised 333 per cent. Governor Wright also recommended that No one of the thirty-two articles of food the General Assembly make an appropria- drawn from the farms of the United States tion for State fair premiums, to stimulate has escaped. The same is true in a less home industry in all branches, to thus in- | degree of merchandise manufactured in the crease the value of all taxable property, United States. In this country 153,000,000 and add four-fold to the revenues of the acres are devoted to the staple crops which Cuba purchases in considerable quantities The total expenses of the first State fair, and in larger quantities when its people river. The only other occupant of

person of the name of Oxnard is responsible for this mishap. Just now he is looking after his race horses at Brighton Beach.

The Charleston (S. C.) Democrats propose to elect a man to the State Senate whom Senator Tillman does not like because he did not vote for Bryan in 1896. The senator has warned the voters of that city that they cannot be considered Democrats hereafter, and that he will take steps to bar them out of Democratic primaries in the future.

An American actress is said to have ordered fifteen wonderful Paris gowns for the number worn by any actress in a single play last winter. How dramatic art is looking up!

## THE HUMORISTS.

Up to Date.

Holmes Tayer-How did you find the prices at those old English inns?

Bennie Broad-Quite modern. No Real Grievance.

Chicago Tribune.

more than ten words."

Young Wife (with pout)-So I am a "bird," am You used to say I was an angel. Young Husband-Well, 'I still give you credit for having wings, don't I? The Climbers.

#### her daughter was writing a telegram. "I don't want the clerk to think we can's afford to send

Philadelphia Press. Bridget-Oi can't stay, ma'am, onless ye give

Logical.

me more wages. Mrs. Hiram Often-What! Why, you don't know how to cook or do housework at all. Bridget-That's jist it, ma'am, an' not knowin' how, sure the wurk is all the harder for me,

### In View of Recent Successes.

Washington Star. "What are you going to do with that boy yours?" inquired the intimate friend. "I don't exactly know," answered the puzzled parent. "He evinces the most obstinate aversion to the usual forms of industry, and he uses language and expresses sentiments very shocking to the sensibilities of our friends. If he was a girl I'd be tempted to put him at literature."

### Her Vocabulary.

She said that her new hat was "perfectly grand," And when asked just what kind of a time She had at a picnic she went to one day, She said it was "simply sublime."

They showed her a painting of ocean in storm, The work of a master, to boot; She gazed for a moment before she found speech, Then said, "My, but isn't that cute!" -Washington Post.

AMERICANS LEFT HONOLULU DE-TERMINED TO TAKE THE PLACE.

Members of the Expedition Were Armed-Instructed to Land and Plant the Stars and Stripes.

HONOLULU, Aug. 2, via San Francisco, Aug. 8 .- According to the Honolulu mer who are interested in the Marcus island Guano expedition, against which Japan has sent a war vessel, as reported by the last advices received from the States, the vessel which left here for the island carried a complement of Mauser rifles, and her captain had instructions from the company to plant the American flag on the island and keep it floating until compelled to haul it down. Capt. A. A. Rosehill, the discoverer of the island, who left his claim to it on a cocoanut tree on Marcus island in 1889. is in command of the expedition. The company's claim is based on this title, which show gains over last year.

is on record at the State Department at No intimation that the vessel left here with any arms on board was given out un- taken off at Pittsburg. Western rail mills til the news was received that the Japanese government had laid claim to the island and had dispatched a war vessel there. at Pittsburg, where sales have been very Col. Thomas Fitch then made public the instructions given to Captain Rosehill, which, while designed to prevent any con- | Hardware, as predicted, has had no dull flict, were intended to compel the Japanese to allow the Americans to land or to use as ever. Western machinery manufacturers force to drive them away. Captain Rosehill's instructions from the company are to inform the Japanese on Marcus island that away out of sight of the Island and return | are 558,421 bu, against 8,718,361 last season. under cover of darkness, land an armed force and raise the American flag and keep it up until it is torn down by a superior force. At the same time the captain was told to avoid a conflict in every way pos-

In the event of his encountering a Japanese war vessel the commander of the expedition was to present his credentials as the discoverer of the island and the agent of the Marcus-island Guano Company and to state that the object of his expedition was to make a scientific examination of the island for the company. If the island was ship was to be referred to the United States and Japanese governments. If the officers of the war vessel still refused to allow a anding Captain Rosehill was instructed to start ashore with an unarmed force, in a boat flying the American flag, and make a landing and carry out the purposes of the expedition unless physically restrained. It is thought the schooner commanded by Rosehill, the Julia E. Whalen, has arrived there by this time, and that the Japanese war vessel was there first. The Whalen has on board a crew of nine and a cook, with Taxidermist W. A. Bryman, of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, and T. F Sedgewick, of the United States agricultural station, who went to make an examination of the guano deposits. Accordnition for all on board the schooner.

# LEWIS G. TOOMBS HANGED.

Steamer Cook Who Strangled a Woman and Put the Body Under the Ice. CHICAGO, Aug. 8.-Lewis G. Toombs was hanged at 11:20 a. m. for the murder of Carrie Larsen. He went to the scaffold without a tremor. In a short statement he protested his innocence and expressed confidence that his name would be cleared of the crime attributed to him.

The crime for which Toombs paid the death penalty was that of the murder of Carrie F. Larson, on the night of Dec. 30 Toombs was cook of the steamer Peerless and had hired the young woman to assist him on the boat, which was lying ice-bound in its winter quarters in the Burlington slip of the Chicago the boat was Robert Keissig, a roustabout. It was the story of Keissig that rible crimes ever discovered in this city. Late at night Toombs had come to the young woman's room. Failing of this, he rdered her to cook him a meal. As she mutilated her body horribly and then combelied Keissig, who was an unwilling witness, to help him bury the body under the ice of the river. Several days after the boy ran away to the police, fearing for his own life, and told the story, which resulted in the recovery of the body of the woman and Toombs's conviction. Two trials were held. In the first two brothers on the jury held out for absolute acquittal. The verdict stay of execution was granted, and the Supreme Court was appealed to for a super-

NEW AND HIGHER LEVELS.

Agricultural Outlook the Best Ever Known, Iron, Steel, Footwear and Textiles-Week's Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will

Bright prospects in agricultural sections far outweigh the adverse influence of labor disputes, which are still retarding trade and manufacture. Confidence in the future is unshaken, dealers everywhere are preparing for a heavy fall trade, while contracts for distant deliveries run further into next year than is usual at this date. Activity has been noteworthy in lumber regions and fishpacking made new records. Railway earnings are fully sustained, the latest returns showing an average advance of 3.9 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year and 21.8 per cent. over

Aside from the fuel scarcity and some congestion of traffic, the iron and steel situation continues propitious. Coke ovens in the Connellsville region maintained a weekly output of about 250,000 tons and find "Can't you make fifteen or twenty words out ready buyers at full prices. Much more of that Henrietta?" asked Mrs. Parvenue, as could be used to advantage. Conditions are indicated by the number of orders going out of the country which domestic production cannot undertake. Thus far the imports have had little influence on domestic prices, except as to billets, which are freely offered below the home market level. week, covering deliveries in the second quarter of 1903, and structural material is

> Footwear factories are well engaged on | the guest of the King. fall orders and spring samples, and the tone of the market is firmer, although actual advances have been few. Hides continue their upward movement, many grades | advertising special excursions to the coungaining another good fraction. Both do- | try report a slight increase in the incommestic and foreign hides share the better | ing traffic. The restaurants and hotels are feeling, the former being at about the top | not risking a repetition of the enormous

metals are steady.

Dry goods buyers are coming into this market to a considerable extent, yet without placing orders of any size. Cotton goods exporters are practically out of the market, prices in China being below the point where the profit is possible. A few streets in June. Westminster is the center further declines are possible. Private ad- The chief stands in the vicinity of St. Marvices do not indorse the official statement | garet's have been redecorated, and Pickaof a lower condition on cotton plantations. Further lines of worsted have been opened | supporting trophies and flags joined by with an advance in keeping with last streamers of gay bunting. The same genweek's quotations, and an indication of stability is the lack of speculative pur- | small club stands have disappeared. The chases. Raw wool is fully sustained at | private stands, recovered in crimson, are recent advances, the average of one hundred grades showing a gain of nearly a ning from \$10 to \$50, with the cheaper rance, Minneapolis; Richard M. Young, cent, as compared with the level on May 1. Splendid growing and harvesting condiions have prevailed in most parts of the country, especially where the larger and mobile Club in Piccadilly, the front of Representative Dick, Ohio, and Representamore important crops are raised. It is which is studded with 200 big acetyline now almost certain that the agricultural returns will be far above the average as to at night. A number of houses at Hyde quantity, while the low stocks at the open- | Park corner and its vicinity are handing of the season are calculated to sustain prices and there is little prospect of a return to the low quotations of preceding | the best effects of all the decorations. A years of bumper production. Foreign commerce at this port is still less favorable than in the same week last year,

exports declining \$3,775,690, while imports increased slightly Failures for the week number 196 in the United States, against 173 last year, and tal devices containing the crown and the 14 in Canada against 31 a year ago.

## Bradstreet on Trade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.-Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Midsummer quiet has gone from distributive trade, and, stimulated by really brilliant crop prospects and good prices for farm products, fall business has begun to expand. Buyers are arriving in large numbers at all markets, and next week promufacturing industry, which has been more than usually active this summer, continues well employed. Failures are few and liabilities small; prices are steady. July railway earnings returns show 7 per cent. gain over last year. Bank clearings continue to

at the West, but the edge of the demand for plates and sheets appears to have been are all sold up for the first half of 1903. Structural material is active at Chicago and large this week. Shipbuilding interests have taken 40,000 tons of plates at Pittsburg. season this year, and business is as active

are reported crowded with orders. Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ended Aug. 7 aggregate 4,244,363 bu, his expedition is a peaceful one for the pur- | against 4,388,534 last week, and 8,831,199 in pose of making a scientific investigation of this week last year. Wheat exports since the value of the Guano deposit of the island | July 1 aggregate 22,398,203 bu, against 35,032. and attempt to make a peaceful landing. | 237 last season. Corn exports aggregate In the event that the Japanese still refuse | 70,611 bu, against 28,405 last week, and 990,714 to allow him to land Rosehill is to sail last year. For the fiscal year corn exports

# TOTAL OF \$2,029,796,712.

#### Bank Clearings This Week Increased Nearly Three Per Cent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.-The following table, Aug. 7, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week

New York ......\$1,278,013,722 3.3

The state of the s	AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF	107 - 400	2.0
Chicago	158,746,864	13.1	P-WS
Boston	117,344,698	TROOMS	16
Philadelphia	107,334,291	21.7	
St. Louis	42,682,398	9.4	200
Pittsburg	44,786,105	32.9	Val
Baltimore	21,465,762	11.77	8
San Francisco	23,941,991	5.3	
Cincinnati	18,966,350	5.5	
Kansas City	20,462,189	14.1	**
Cleveland	15,460,542	5.6	4.5
Minneapolis	11,689,712	27.4	**
New Orleans	8,972,566		4.0
		15.5	3.5
Detroit	11,145,095	18.0	200
Louisville	10,206,101	26.0	4.4
Indianapolis	10,703,159	88888	363
Providence	6,548,700	5.4	100
Omaha	6,577,865	7.0	16.6
Milwaukee	6,868,166	14.0	
Buffalo	5,155,282	ACCE.	
St. Paul	5,326,591	12.1	***
Peoria	2,693,977	26.4	-
Toledo	3,679,740	14.1	
Dayton, O	1.962.582	50.0	
Evansville	1.157.415	21.4	363
Springfield, Ill	623,882	15.1	100
Bloomington	316,598	28.4	
Jacksonville, Ill	194,075	4.3	150
*Columbus, O	8,262,900	23.6	20
Decatur, Ill	367,069	27.15	
Decarus, American	604,000	***	-
Totals, United States	2:029.798.719	2.8	
Outside New York	751 789 999	7.4	11.00
*Not included in tota	de boosses	-	6.1
other items than clearing	o because	conta	31111
other stems than clearing	24		
	the state of the s	-	

# KING EDWARD'S DAY.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

Singh and the Maharajah of Gwaloir, then seventeen colonels of regulars, ten naval marine alds, Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee, Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, Gen. Lord Kitchener, the headquarters staff of the army, Lord Roberts, the commanderin-chief, twenty-five of the yeoman guard. six extra equerries to the King, seven equerries in ordinary, an escort of colonial cavalry, an escort of Indian cavalry and an escort of the Royal Horse Guards. Then comes the state coach conveying their Majesties, attended by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught, followed by the royal standard and an escort. After these come the Duke of Buccleuch, captain general of the royal company of archers; Earl Waldegrave, captain of the yeoman of the guard, and the Duke of Portland, master of the horse, followed by the equerries in waiting and the royal grooms. The rear division consists of an escort of the Royal Horse Guards and the reserve squadron of the Life PROGRAMME CHANGES.

A number of important changes in the coronation programme were announced today. The recognition, in which the King once, instead of four times, as given in the 'fortune.

official programme. The litany, which was to have followed the recognition, will not be said, the sermon will be omitted and the Te Deum, which was placed in the order of the service after the presenting of the Bible, will not be given at that PROSPERITY IS MOVING TOWARD time, but will be sung during the recess, at the close of the coronation office, when the King visits St. Edward's chapel. Owing to the age of the Very Rev. George Granville Bradiey, the Dean of Westminster, who is eighty-one years old, the King has relieved him of the duty of placing the regalia on the altar, and this service will be performed by Canon Duckworth, but the dean will present the crown to the archbishop for the act of the coronation and will present the communion cu; to the King. Canon Duckworth will lay the ampulla and spoon on the altar, will place upon his Majesty the colobium sindonis and the supertunica, or the close pall of cloth of gold; will deliver the spurs to the lord great chamberlain, will take the King's sword from the altar and hand it to his Majesty, will put upon the King the armilla and imperial mantle, will take the orb with the cross from the altar and deliver it to the archbishop for presentation to the King and will receive the orb

from the King, to be laid by him upon the Westminster Abbey to-day received the precious regalia, which was taken under a strong guard from the Tower, with silver and gold plate from Buckingham Palace, all of which was guarded to-night by a strong detachment of life guards and yeoman guards.

FOREIGNERS INVITED.

Despite the announced departure of all the special embassies, the government has been somewhat embarrassed to find a few of these guests still on hand. While Whitelaw Reid, the special American ambassador, announced the formal dissolution of his embassy, General Wilson, E. L. Baylies and J. Pierpont Morgan, jr., are now in London, and the authorities, who were decidedly doubtful as to whether they should recognize their presence, finally settled the matter by sending all of them tickets to the abbey, but emphasizing the fact that the courtesy was exended in a strictly personal capacity. Ras Makonnen, the envoy of Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia, also returned in barbaric splendor New contracts for pig iron were placed this | ready to participate and the government good-naturedly took him under its wing, not only giving him a good seat in the abbey, but announcing that a votive cross desired for bridges and buildings that will of silver of Abyssinia workmanship, which not be received until even more remote | Ras presented at Westminster when the dates. Machinery and hardware trade is King's illness was made known, will be fully sustained, but there is idleness at | carried in the abey to-morrow in the corotin plate mills and glass factories. Minor | nation procession. Sir Thomas Lipton received a special invitation to the abbey as

preparations is the immense number of holiday seekers out of town, all railways losses in June, and insurance rates rule even higher now than on June 25, brokers asking 4 per cent. against 3 in June. Lloyds report few takers at that price. There is little decoration in the city compared with the gay appearance of the lines of cotton are fractionally lower, and of what little activity London displays. dilly is lined with Venetian crimson masts, eral scheme prevails in Pall Mall. Many doing a fair business, prices for seats run-

leature of the coronation

classes sold out. One of the most striking schemes of decoration is on the big building of the Automotor lamps, promising a brilliant display somely decorated with artificial flowers. The incandescent illumination promises remarkable feature to American eyes is the general use of gas in preference to electricity. The Bank of England, Mansion House and many private buildings are covered with an unsightly maze of pipes with hundreds of small burners, globes and crysroyal cipher.

The American embassy received a formal letter from the War Office asking it to loan an American flag to decorate a balcony at the War Office. The flag was sent and to-day it flies from the balcony.

## Cheers for the Queen.

LONDON, Aug. 8 .- The Queen presided this afternoon at a meeting of the Soldiers' sented \$50,000 to the King Hospital fund, had given the Queen a similar sum, which her Majesty desired to devote to the work of the association, and that the Queen's appeal in January had brought in \$1,500,000. making the total of public subscriptions to the association during and since the war \$6,500,000. Large crowds gathered on the Steel rails, plates and sheets are active route to and from the palace and warmly cheered the Queen.

# TREASURE ON COCOS

ANOTHER FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR ALLEGED BURIED MILLIONS.

Failure of the Gold-Finding Instruments to Point Out Any Yellow Coin on the Island.

y outfitted expedition which set sail from here early in January on the brigantine Blakely in search for the mythical treascompiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clear- ure of Cocos island has returned, like other ings at the principal cities for the week ended expeditions which have visited the island, without having seen a sign of treasure of any kind. The expedition was an utter failure. The instruments which were to locate the supposed buried treasure failed in all instances except in giving the searchers a lot of work in digging in different | the cadet be made \$69 per month, the same parts of the island.

> Captains Hackett and Whidden, commander and mate of the brigantine, who ing of emplacements of two eight-inch have the maps said to have been drawn by a Nova Scotian miner who is said to have buried some treasure there, are dis- thirty-inch electric searchlight, gusted with the gold-finding instruments which Justin Gilbert, former court stenographer of this city, and Enyeart, a pros- ance and as the cadets will pattern after pector, took down on the vessel. The Blakely was 101 days reaching the island from Victoria, getting a taste of heavy weather | tion are highly commended. which prevailed at that time, arriving at the Island on April 17. After a day's reconnoitering the instrument was brought out and the men started working at a point to which it pointed. After sinking a shaft twenty feet another trial was made with the so-called gold finder and it pointed in another direction-in fact, every time it was wick, Pratt and Garland N. Whistler, arbrought out it pointed in a different direction. Finally getting disgusted with it Captains Whidden and Hackett decided to M. King, ordnance department, has been It failed to find the coin, and then a search for the treasure was made independent of t. Holes were sunk where the crew of her Majesty's steamer Imperius and the schooner Aurora had searched without any better result. Provisions getting low, it was determined to make a start for home, and after a supply of corn and turtles had been | Utah, to join his company at Skagway, loaded the vessel was turned northward. Alaska. This was on May 11.

> Captains Whidden and Hackett still believe that the treasure is there, but place | Sam Houston, Texno confidence in the instruments of Messrs. Gilbert and Enyeart. There is likely to be company, H. H. Jones, is charged by the subsistence department, half and not in the interest of the other ness granted Capt. William M. Crofton, members of the company. The captains left behind some hundred shares in the company which were to be sold for them | signal duty. Department of Colorado, to and are dissatisfied with the manner in which this stock was disposed of.

#### Maj. James K. Wathen. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 8 .- Maj.

James K. Wathen, the oldest and wealthiest resident of Woodford county, died to-day at his home in El Paso. His estate

### THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

#### Matters of Especial Interest to Appear in To-Morrow's Issue.

TWO COUNTRY BOYS-Careers of two brothers that differed

from the promise of their youth. Experiment in cultivation of this valua-

PECULIAR OCCUPATIONS-Unusual ways in which some Indianapolis people earn their living.

ble plant to be tried by Indianapolis

GROUPS OF LOCAL STORIES-Some interesting happenings related, with incidental bits of character draw-

LANGUAGE OF THE LAWS-Indiana statutes that do not mean pre-

cisely what legislators intended. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY-

The "Shinplaster" money of thirty years ago, and what has become of it.

SOME OF TOLSTO'S VIEWS-Russian philosopher relates thoughts on the bringing up of children that oc-

curred to him during his recent illness. TRAVEL IN ITALY-

atically by railroad officials. HYPNOTIC MACHINERY-

Scientific devices by which the hypnotic sleep is now produced. TALK ABOUT BROWNING-

The American tourist is held up system-

Judge D. P. Baldwin offers some interesting views on literary topics.

HIS STEPMOTHER"-An original story by Mary Angela Dick-

GEORGE ADE'S SOCIAL STUDY-

The Modern Fable of How Wisenstein did not Lose Out to Buttinsky. These are but a few of the features that

will go to make the issue a paper affording entertainment to all classes of readers.

VIEWS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BOARD OF VISITOLS.

Suggestion Made that a Committee Be Appointed to Attend the Construc-

tion of New Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- The board of visitors to the West Point Military Academy, consisting of Charles F. Roe, New York, president; Senator Pettus, Alabama, vice president; George W. Childs Drexel, Philadelphia, secretary; William R. Harper, Chicago; A. C. Howsee, Alabama; Ell Tor-Salt Lake City; Montgomery Schuyler, New York; Senator Quarles, Wisconsin;

tive Gillett, Massachusetts, has made its annual report to the War Department. The most important feature of the report, in view of the new buildings which are to be erected at West Point under the legislation of the last Congress, is that pertaining to buildings. The board says that all matters pertaining to the buildings should be acted on by a committee of not less than three members of the academic board selected by the superintendent of the academy, these members to submit their report to the board, and any action taken to be subject to the approval of the secretary of war. "This matter," says the report, "is of so much importance to the people of the whole country that it should be under the control of the board." It is stated that the recommendation is not intended as a reflection upon the present superintendent, Colonel Mills, as the board

commends the superintendent very highly

for what he has done in the matter of buildings at the academy. The board commends the regulations now n force for the acceptance of graduates with certificates from high schools and that Lucas Tooth, the Australian who pre- normal schools, and of candidates having a college standing. The report states that inasmuch as the States and Territories are quite generally supplied with high schools and colleges, and as West Point is a technical institution of the military art and science, the entrance requirements should be enlarged from time to time as rapidly and extensively as practicable with the purpose of permitting an extension in instruction on purely military subjects, and of lessening the strain which now exists owing to the large amount of elementary teaching crowded into the four years' The board does not approve the suggestion that a fifth year be added to the course or that a preparatory school for one year should be located near West Point for the reception of cadets designated for the academy. The board commends the change in the law under which the number of cadets shall be substantially

purposes of instruction. The board recommends that officers detailed to teach French and Spanish be ordered abroad for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with those languages. It is the opinion of the board that the instructors should visit other institutions of learning and that they should in other ways bring the academy into closer relations with the general educational system of the coun-VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 8 .- The elaborate- | try. It approves the fact that heads of departments and instructors are striving to ace themselves in closer touch with cadets to the end that the latter feel less restraint in calling upon the former for necessary assistance. The enlarged social privileges of the cadets is commended and the recommendation of Colonel Mills that a course of lectures form a feature of the year's

course is approved

increased, and also commends the method

of dividing classes into small sections for

It is recommended that each member of Congress appoint a principal and a first and second alternate in order that the number of cadets may be kept at a maximum. It is also recommended that the pay of as a midshipman at the navy academy. In the way of armament the board recommends a modern seacoast battery consistbreech-loading rifles, one six-inch gun, one fifteen-pounder, one twelve-inch mortar, an

electric plant and storage battery and a The report states that the board notes the caps and blouses of the officers do not always appear to be uniform in appeartheir officers, it is recommended that stens be taken to remedy the fault. Many features of the academy and its administra-

# ARMY ORDERS.

#### Movements of Officers Under Instructions of the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- A board of army officers, consisting of Majors Sedgtillery corps, and First Lieutenant David test it with some gold coin on the beach. appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, N. , for the purpose of testing the Swasey vertical depression range finder. Leave for two months has been granted Second Lieutenant Edward M. Offley, Twelfth Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Nelson E. Margetts, artillery corps, from duty at Fort Douglas, Capt. Warren S. Barlow, Fifteenth Infantry, from Fort Huachuca, A. T., to Fort

Maj. Charles R. Krauthoff, purchasing commissary at Chicago, Ill., to report to some trouble before the business of the ex- the commissary general in this city for pedition is settled. The chairman of the consultation on business pertaining to the captains with having acted in his own be- Leave for two months on account of sick-

> Capt. Frank Greene, signal corps, from the Philippines for duty. The leave of absence granted Maj. Francis H. French, Sixteenth Infantry, has been extended two months.

commissary First Infantry

Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, artillery corps, has been relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., and ordered to Fort Hancock, N. J. First Lieutenant Richard O. Rickard, sig-

was valued at nearly \$500,000. He laid out | nal corps, has been ordered to Manteo, N in the second trial was rendered after a is presented to the people, by the Arch- the town of El Paso in 1854 and owned C., to carry out such instructions as he vast tracts of land in central Illinois. He may receive from the acting chief signal never married, and nieces and nephews officer of the army, and upon the com-King of the realm," will be performed but in Kentucky will inherit the bulk of his pletion of his duty will return to his proper station at Fort Myer, Va.